TEXAS. Expract of a Litter from Gen. Anderson, late Senator of the United States from Tennesser, to

o Committee of that State : "I might safely leave the question of British projects and British interference in the affairs of our continent, at this point, in the history of her far-reaching, persevering, and wily diplomacy. But I will add strength to that which is already strong, and light to light. Great Britain shall witness against herself. I will submit to your consideration evidence from the highest British amhority, in the very country where it was brought to bear. It must produce the effectrial conviction upon the public mind, that Great Britain, true to her long practised policy towards us, has been directly, earnestly and resolutely in-terfering against the United States in the case of Texas; and that she has attempted to bully and to dictate to that Government. A true Pritish sub-ject, I suppose, would call this, in the language of ord Aberdeen, (her Secretary for Foreign Affairs,) no interference, but only offering an "opi-nion," and "counsel," gently as a sucking dove; although, to American ears, it has the sound of the voice of a master, who feared he might not be

The evidence to which I refer is taken from three letters written by the British Charge des At-faires at Texas. The first extract to which I in-vite your attention, is from a letter of his, address-ed to President Houston, dated in December, 1813, and never before published, and will not fail to attract the public observation. It was read by a distinguished Senator in the Senate, and made a part of one of his speeches on the debate upon e Treaty, from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, and he has authorized me to use it. When read by the people, they will think that Gen. Jackson spoke prophetically, if not with the spirit of prophecy, in regard to England, in his letter to the Hon. A. V. Brown, in the spring of 1843. It will be seen, that the British hand never searches and the British hand never brain never reposes, and the British hand never tires, if a blow is to be struck, directly or indiguestion of the annexation of Texas, is one of British supremacy or American liberty. She is no longer occupied, chiefly, with the balance of power on the continent of Europe; France is at her feet, Russia is in her chains, China her vassal, and, with increased influence, and extended conquests, her sole struggle now is for the domi-nion of the whole world, to make it subservient to her will, and tributary to her wealth. Her mi-Britzin, and assumes to speak for the other powers of Europe

Extract from a letter of December, 1843, from Charles Elliot, Charge from Great Britain to Texas, addressed to Samuel Houston, President

of the Republic of Texas:
"The Powers in triendly alliance with Texas, and who have given to the full as carnest proofs of kindness for her as the United States, will prohably exercise their just claim to suggest any coun-sels which they may consider suitable to her interests, honor and happiness, without reference to the United States of America, and it is equally the right of Texas to entertain or reject them, as she judges best, without fear of the ferula from the me quarter. If the Government and people of Texas think fit to set out in the life and fortunes of a nation, with all their strength and prospects based upon an institution dende and decaying every where; in short, with a cancer at the heart of society, that is their own business. But it is surely neither a becoming, nor a just, nor a reasonable thing, for the President of the United States to say, that Texas shall not be suffered to entertain any project for the extinction of slavery, because it would be inconvenient to the slave States of that Confederacy; and I am well satis fied that nothing can be better calculated to accelerate the disappearance of slavery in Texas than these dictatorial pretensions of the United States If slavery be extinguished in Texas, I firmly believe it will rapidly grow into a thriving country, and if slavery be preserved, it will, in all proba-bility, become an insignificant State. "CHARLES ELLIOT."

If there he an American who after reading this extract, can doubt that she has interfered, is interfering, and still continues to interfere in American affairs, I confess I am unable to understand the process by which he reaches such a conclusion. It bears upon it the tone of arrogance, the terms of reproach, of threat, of accusation bitter. terms of reproach, of the at, of accusation, bluer sareasm, by turns insulting and dictatorial, the language of a superior to an inferior—of the and distinguished consideration with which he schoolmaster to his pupil, as he gloried in his has the honor to remain his most obedient and power fifty years ago, and swore that though the faithful servant.
"ferula" might not be feared in the hands of (Signed,) another, he gave that notice because it could be controlled by a greater, and Great Britain could use the humiliating weapon herself—that if it was not used on that occasion, the time was coming when it might be by herself, and his familiarity with the name showed that it had been equally familiar to her hand. Who will venture to say this is not the proof positive of direct British in-terference? What American will countenance it? Will vote for it? Will second this move if Will vote for it! Will second this have against his own country? The avowed object is an attack upon us. Her plan was to assail us by a satisfact of the neculiar institutions of the against us among our brethren, and by this last against us among our brethren, and by this last striking at one of the peculiar institutions of the South, and thus to begin the work of resistance to re-annexation in advance. But let us pursue this ends. What American—I mean what true re-annexation in advance. But let us pursue this champion of British interests step by step. His next letter is dated the 22t of March, 1814, in which he follows up the blow he had thus given. This is less violent and abrupt, but substitutes in their is less violent and abrupt, but substitutes in their is less violent and abrupt, but substitutes in their place inducement, persuasion, argument and co-vert threats, and offers to teach the Government of Texas, the language it should hold to us. This this close, unanswerably, the series of proofs upletter will come upon the public, in this connexion, with new and striking force: Extract of a letter from the British Charge PAf- official evidence. The question of the annexation

faires at Texas, to the Secretary of State of

"Galveston, March 22, 1844. "But, adverting to the proposals of the Govern-ment of the United States respecting annexation, tunes of nations, a rate argument. Half a cento the recent mission of distinguished citizens of Texas to Washington, on the Potomac, and to the mpression so general in Texas, that negotiations having that object in view are either in progress attempered policy marches out upon mankind reor in contemplation, the undersigned finds it his duty to express the hope, that the Government of interests. In their fullest force, Great Britain has Texas will furnish him with explanations upon the subject for transmission to her Majesty's Gous in Texas.

the subject for transmission to her Majesty's Government.

"Indeed, referring to the conference which the undersigned had the honor to have with the President and Mr. Jones at Galveston during last lie men, history, and official despatches, all agreeautumn, he can suppose that the mission to Washington of the gentlemen in question, has been dictated by a wise desire to avoid any cause of offence or irritation to the Government of the U. mighty. They all sustain the dictated by a wise desire to avoid any cause of offence or irritation to the Government of the U.

States, and to explain with frankness that the Government of Texas could not entertain the subject at all, even if all other obstacles were reinoved, after the former rejection of such an arrangement by the Government of the U. States,
and wholly without reason to know that the Senate of the United States would ratify it now or

"It is manifest, on the other hand, that a distinct distributed, on the part of the Government of Texas, of any intention to consent to such a scheme, either now or prospectively, could not fail to strengthen the hands of the ministers of their Majesties, the Queen, and the King of the Franch at the strengthen the hands of the ministers of their Majesties, the Queen, and the King of the Franch at the strengthen the hands of the ministers of their Majesties, the Queen, and the King of the Franch at the annexation of Texas has no future beyond the pending contest? It either fails forever with the election of Mr. Clay, or it must succeed with Colonel Polk, or never! Do not take, and are we not called upon by the solemn obligations, which should nerve the hearts of

jesties, the Queen, and the King of the French, at Mexico. "Confiding in the steadfastness of the people of the Anglo-American race, to stand firm, to strike Texas, to the pledges in the fundamental acts of our blows with unequalled zeal and manly fortireas, to their national existence, several of the great pow-tres have acknowledged the independence of this Republic, and entered into treaties with it.— Wailst that confidence subsists, it may be depend-from the mountain and the valley—to put forth all ed upon, that the Government of her Majesty will our mental and moral energies, to resolve to con-never relax in its friendly efforts to induce the quer in so glorious a cause, and to take our bre-Government of Mexico to adjust on the policy so thren of Texas by the hand, with the shout and torcibly pressed on the attention of her Majesty's Government by the Government of Texas, not adopted without mature deliberation by her Majesty's Government, and in their judgment equal-ly necessary for the security of Mexico, and the

trength and prosperity of Teras. The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to Mr. Jones the expression of the sentiments of regard and distinguished consideration with

which he has the honor to remain, his faithful and most obedient servant,

Our minister in London, Judge Upshur, the then Secretary of State, expressed his serious apprewhich he has the real, most obedient servant, "CHARLES ELLIOT." The preceding letter is evidently written under intense, but suppressed political excitement against the United States. The writer opens his masked battery, under the pretence of a desire for information, which was doubtless true, and, if the only object of the letter, would have stopped there. Such was not the case, how-, and he proceeds to press the designs of his Government, by stating what he is pleased to suppose cannot possibly be the policy of Texas, and that she could not "entertain" the subject of annexation at all, even if all other obstacles were removed, after the former rejection of such an arrangement by the Government of the United States. As he progresses, he warms in his zeal, and intimates, in strong terms, that England expects a "distinct disavowal" from Texas, of any purpose of annexation, "now or prospectively." He is not satisfied to stop at this point, but informs the Texian Secretary of State, that the fu-ture friendship of Great Britain can only be secured, upon the basis of Texas preserving herself from any negotiations with the United States, and instructs him that such is the only mode, for "the strength and prosperity of Texas." In fine, the He knew that the Texians would do much, as whole letter is a cunning, insidious, and bold re-monstrance against any Treaty of annexation, be induced to recognize their independence. If,

Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary for Fowall he answer for the confinence which Mr. 1304 expresses in the resistance of the Senate? How did he know that fact? His letter is dated the 121. eign Aflairs, made the following reply: Extract from Lord Aberdeen's reply, with Lord ter is dated the 221 of March, long after the trenty had been generally spoken of in the circles at Washington, but before it had been sent cles at Washington, but before it had been sent to the Senare. Did he receive information from the British Minister here! And from whom did the British Minister receive it? How did he get it? Who was in that plost. These facts will startle every American patriot—the hardy farmer whose first love is for his country, and whose early political instinct is to distrust that power. This it letter of Mr. Elliot, countries, the chain of evi-

which he puts forth his whole spirit, and urges with great ardor the desire of the British Govern-

men', that the people of Texas will not consent

then knew the treaty was made. Here, his in-

fare of the country, and jealous of the en-

cunning argument, and alluring hope. In the first part of his letter, he cautiously, but dex-

terously, reproaches the Government of Texas

land in the behalf of Texas, be advances to the

special purpose of a hold and high-handed inter-ference on the part of Great Britain, and tells the

Secretary of State that it is not too late yet, if they will not prosecute the annexation, and will

pledge themselves against it for the future, to the corrupt and faithless Cabinet of Mexico. The

recent warlike demonstration of Mexico against Texas is, unquestionably, under the subtle strate-

gy of British counsels, intended to enforce upon the mind of President Houston the necessity of

Extract from a letter to the Tecan Secretary of

State from the British Charge o'Affaires.

"To the Hon, Ansau Jones, &c., &c., Washington:
"The undersigned thinks he could not discharge

his duty, if he emitted to express the earnest hope,

that the Government and people of Texas will not make the incalculably heavy sacrifice of their

separate national existence, under the impression that the prospect of amicable settlement with Mexico has passed away. He believes that the is

is no ground for such an impression; and he is

also of the opinion that it is still in the power of the Government of Texas to reach the negotia-tion with Mexico upon a hopeful basis, by re-assur-ing that Government upon a point, to which it is

justly entitled to expect complete re-assurance, before friendly negotiations with Texas are set

"The undersigned cannot refrain from observ-

ing, that there is no want of evidence in the pres-

of the U. States, that very eminent and practised

statesmen in that country, are firmly opposed to

the annexation of Texas to that Union, either at

all, or at least under any other condition than the consent of Mexico, peacefully obtained. Neither does it seem to be doubtful, judging from the same

sources, that these opinions are shared by a large

part of the people of that Confederacy. The un-dersigned trusts that his own sincere desire, for

the independence and prosperity of Texas, will be

the excuse for alluding to these considerations,

on which, however, he has no intention to dwell.

"He will close this note with the renewed de-claration of the desire of her Majesty's Govern-

ment to be helpful in the adjustment of this di-pute upon terms of honor, justice, and advantage,

"He avails himself of this occasion to convey

CHARLES ELLIOT."

to Mr. Jones renewed assurances of the regan

Labored comment would be useless. The de-voted official of a great and powerful Govern-ment puts forth all the arts of persuasion. The

period for menaces had passed away, and while the treaty is pending, he appeals again to the hopes of Texas, and the pledges of England.—

In the progress of events, from December to April, the British Charge at Texas, beginning

upon the question of slavery, and attacking the

on this subject? Every letter communicated by

British question. It is true, military force is not employed. That has wisely become, in these

tury ago, and men with bayonets were always de-ployed upon nations to change their territory, their

Government, and their religion; but, now, a more

employed these with untiring vigilance against

Even he who desires to believe the contrary

the very last, peaceful struggle, for the liberties of

To what I have already said, and quoted from

the documentary history of our negotiations with

Texas, I will add a few more extracts, which will further illustrate the policy of England, and the

propriety of our vigilant counteraction of all her plans for the increase of her already great Ame-

In a letter of the 8th of August, addressed to

hensions, from facts which had come to his

States. Events had transpired of sufficient sig-

nificance to alarm our Government. That this

and that of Lord Aberdeen, on the 18th of the same month, are conclusive. After Lord Aber-deen's explanation, the circumstances, in my judgment, h we rather strengthened than weaken-

ed this opinion. But I proceed to give you the

[SENATE DOCUMENTS, p. 28.]

Extract from Lord Brougham's speech in the Bri-lish House of Lords: He said:

knowledge, of the policy netually contemplated by England, to enter into the crusade against the

welcome of victory?

rican continental power.

several extracts in their order:

"Galveston, April 3, 1841.

Brougham's answer therete: He said: He was sure that he need hardly say that no one was more anxions than himself to see the abolition of slavery in Texas; and if he could not consent to produce papers, or to give further in-formation, it did not arise from indifference, but from quite a contrary reason. In the present state of the negotiations between the two coun-This tries in question, it would not contribute to the letter of Mr. Elliot completes the chain of exi-dence of British interference—but to make assu-rance doubly sure, I must be permitted to add one more link to the strong and lengthened chain.

This brings me to the last letter of Mr. Elliet, in of urging his negotiations, as well as by everyother neans in their power, Her Majesty's Ministers would press this matter."

"Lord Brougham observed, that nothing could

more satisfactory than the statement of his noto any treaty of annexation to the U. States. He bie friend, which would be received with joy by all who were favorable to the object of the anti-

terference becomes more and more direct. As the effect of any such step by the British minister at Washington upon the American people, might be to rouse them to one united and powerful effort—sensibly alive to the honor and welfage of the groups. slavery societies." The attempt of Lord Aberdeen at explanation, subsequently, to our Minister at London, is any-thing but satisfactory. The subjoined extract from the letter of Mr. Everett, to the Secretary of State of the United States, further shows the fixed purpose of the British Government.

croachments of British power, as they properly are, the policy observed is, that of silence here, while the whole moral force of the British name was brought to bear directly upon the weaker power, whom Mr. Elliot plies with every slavery Convention, who waited upon him for shavery Convention, who waited upon into the purpose of engaging the co-operation of the purpose of engaging the co-operation of slate of the East, you will equal the Republicans of the East, you will equal the Republicans of the West. Will you not? You will beat the the West. Will you not? Then with not having yielded to the arrogant pretendeen assured the committee, that her Majesty's Government would employ all legitimate means in their power to attain so great and desirable an object. One of the members of the committee afterwards informed Mr. Smith, at his lodgings, that, in their interview with Lord Aberdeen, his lordship made observations which warranted them Are you then many? "That is the question. in saying that the British Government would guaranty, if necessary, the interest of a loan which should be raised and applied to the abolition of slavery in Texas, but not of a Texian loan for any other purpose whatever."

These extracts are highly interesting and important. Lord Aberdeen used language to the

listening to the propositions of the British Minister. Mexican Commissioners have gone to England, it is said, for the ostensible object of get-Abolitionists, which must be considered as very strong and strange. Besides, he had omitted in conversation with Mr. Everett, as appears by his despatch, to tell him, that British subjects were among the American Abolitionists as associates, who called upon him. Mr. Smith, the Texian Charge d'Affairs, supplies the default of memoru in his lordship, and states the fact that British enclose the liberties of Texas, and circumvent the interests of the people of the United States.

I submit an extract from the concluding part of bjects were of the committee, and called, and Mr. Elliott's letter, which is a tolerably fair that he was present, sample of the whole:

But I will add an extract from Lord Aberdeen's despatch to the British Minister here, which takes the high ground, that Great Britain will act in regard to this subject in her Governmental ca-Extract from Lord Aberdeen's Despatch to the Bri-

tish Minister, dated the 26th D. cember, 1843.

[Senate Document, p. 49.]

"With regard to Texas, we arow that we wish to see slavery abolished there, as elsewhere; and we should rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican Government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Tex-as to abolish slavery eventually, and under proper conditions, throughout the Republic, although we earnestly desire and feel it to be duty to promote such a consummation, we shall not interfere unduly, or with an improper assumption of authority, with either party, in order to e sure the adoption of such a course. We shall counsel, but we shall not seek to compel, or un-

duly control, either party. So far as Great Britain is concerned, provided our States act with equal forbearance, those Governments will be fully at literry to make their own unfettered arrangements with each other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery and to all other points." It is useless to accumulate comments upon these remarkable extracts. The only points of disclaimer, which they contain, are that the Bri-tish Government, while they are resolved to use their power to effect abolition, in all the really, the temper brooks no contradiction, and by tar fond-will not "unduly" and "improperly" interfere. Of this they are always to be the judges, and which she means to interpret as the use of military force. But the counted—the influence—the uncensing efforts of such a power, with her commercial extensions, numerous agents, and able diplomatists, are immense, and with most nations irresistible. rebellious subjects who deserve no mercy. To precise logic and coel reasoning, he has little pre-

United States.

I think I have now fully established, that the designs, interests and movements of England in regard to Texas, are such that the Government of the United States had no alternative, in the performance of their duty, but to propose the Annexation of Texas; and this was done in full view of the Control of Texas; and this was done in full view and excess, he can retire, beating such a note of retreat nevertheless, as still seems to have an air

would be effected by drawing a strong cordon of forts and settlements around the United States, weakening thereby our hold upon Oregon, possessing herself of the entire command of the Gull, and holding the fortress of Barbadoes, now next to Gibraltar in strength, as the place of rendezyous for our fits, repairs, and supplies, preparations of consciousness they themselves are wrong, and supplies preparations of consciousness they themselves are wrong, and supplies are greatly and the strength of the same of consciousness they themselves are wrong, and supplies preparations of consciousness they themselves are wrong, and state they have an example and the same of consciousness to hate only leads. By this review it appears then, that the following would have been her position on our continent, if we had supincly folded our arms, and our Government had not acted as to Texas, and such it will be, if we should fail in the election of the

Democratic candidate:
1. With her Canadian border already established from ocean to ocean, her fur company and settlements would have become fixed permanently

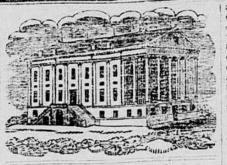
2. The command of the Californias, and all the interior tribes of Indians, secured by her great depot and fortress at the highest point of current navigation on the Rio del Norte.

Neuces, settled by English subjects.
4. A commercial treaty, offensive and defen

sive, with Texas—a mortgage upon her national domain, and an absolute control in her councils.

thing of no consequence—a mere piece of waste paper. But if we look either to the present or the lature, to the preservation of our commerce, our manufactures, and our institutions, we must now make the great struggle, by the popular will, to correct the injury inflicted upon us by the rejection of Texas. We have no means of doing this except by the election of Col Polk to the Presidiate from the pencil of the first mind of his party,

flush of victory, the Whig leaders will proclaim it to be the voice of the people, solemnly pronounced against the annexation of Texas, in his election Texas is "dead and buried?" pent, let the people of Tennessec take warning in time, and save themselves against this flagrant deception and deep mortification. Let them re-member to the very hour in which they shall go to the polls, that when a Whig triumph is proclaimed, the first note of jou which salutes the ear is that "Texas is dead and buried." This was their language when they thought they had carried Louisiana. This will be their note of jon institution of slavery as existing in the United Abolition movement here and throughout the world, the speech of Lord Brougham, one of the Mr. Clay, but it shall live, and triumph, and flour-



RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, O. tober 25, 1814. REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA!

Are you redu?
Ready for the election on Monday week? The time is short. Improve it while you can. We call upon you all to do your duty. The Whigs are tensing that they will beat us by pocket deeds, and such like noble contrivances. The rd has gone forth from Mr. Willis Green's harsbug room in Washington—that the Whips-will get the march on cs. Idle boast! That Mr. Everett, speaking of the Texian Charge d'-Affairer, says: (Page 40.)

"Mr. Smith informs me that he was present at the interview which took place last June between Lord Aberdeen and several persons, British subjects and others, a committee of the general antislavery Convention, who waited upon him for Whigs-triumphantly Will you not? organize—be ready—20, every man of you, to the polls—bring every neighbor with you. Do this-do your duty-ani Virginia will stand along side of Pennsylvania and New York—and a glo

PORTRAIT OF "THE EMBODIMENT." [By the Hand of a Friend.]

His American. been nerved; every plan and every scheme has been employed, till the age of 70 has overtaken him-in vain.-He has figured among statemen in originating and supporting measures deeply affecting the interests of the country, whether for weal or woe: it was with the expectation of the Presidency.-He has figured among partizans and intrigued among politicians: it was expectation of the Presidency.-He has poured his fluent strains of deliberative eloquene Capitol: it was with the expectation of the Presidency.—He has speechified at dinners and on the stump: it was with the expectation of the Presidency.—He has promulated opinions and con-densed them—he has joined parties and forsaken them—he has supported friends and abandoned them: it was all with the expectation of the Presidency. Amid every change of political opinion in himself-axid every revolution of party-whether he was Representative, Smalor, commissioner in a foreign country, or quited his popular position to become Secretary of Sale, he never last sight of the

one great abject—the Presidency.
[Daniel Webster's "Moral Essays." HIS TEMPER AS A DICTATOR, AND QUALIFICATIONS

That he will continue to be a candidate till no one acquainted with his character and his inde mitable ambition can doubt. Let us do Mr. Clay justice; let us commend his virtues and applaud his talents; let us praise him for all in him that is praiseworthy; and this the more electfully as we do not intend to extenuate his political faults, habits of business. A good person, a fine voice an attractive and commanding manner, fit hin eminently for public debate; and he loves, to a la-mentable excess, what he excels in. His iretta-By all these she was moving upon Texas and dence; but for the illustration and enforcement of Mexico, knowing the effects, and doubtless deg them, which would be produced upon the | the skill with which he uses them evinces both adroitness and practice. He has other important | we inform them that * places the notorious vaga ation of Texas; and this was done in full view of all the consideratious and responsibilities, and under the circumstances I have stated.

The true objects of England were commercial, political, and military power. As to Abolition, has a public orator, and consequently studying effect more than a wise man should, he cannot, and never could, forego a joke, or a sarcasm, which would bring applicate from the gallery, though at the same time, it should plant a dagger, or create a velocity in the same time, it should plant a dagger, or create a velocity in the same time, it should plant a dagger, or create a velocity in the same time, it should plant a dagger, or create a velocity in the same time, it should plant a dagger.

and that they have no cause to hate, only leads them to hate the more. A conscience, accusing

"In the morbid previsioners of frustrated ambition has just returned from Lowell, and knows the (we will not quote an old and familiar adage) he assails personally, as well as politically, one whose position he envies, because he has, by long revedepot and fortress at the highest point of current navigation on the Rio del Norte.

3. The possession of all that river in its length and breadth, and the territory of Texas to the Nortes and breadth, and the territory of Texas to the Sanguine friends cannot confidently make the assertion. domain, and an absolute control in her councils.

5. The command of our seas, from the extreme insular position of the West Indies to Barbadoes 6. The final acquisition of Havana, and absolute power over the foreign policy of Mexico.

If we ought quietly to have submitted to, and are willing to suffer all these encroachments, then will the treaty of annexation be regarded as a willing to suffer all these regarded as a Under Mr. Clay's lead, and with his name as their candidate for 1844, in less than two years, the Whigs have lost possession of all the States but five or six. This is incontrovertible, and will not

whom we are least to admire-the one who sits to the picture, or the painter who draws it.

Let no man don't the authenticity of the work. Let no man doubt whether Mr. Webster was the limner. The MSS, in his handwriting are now sealed up in the hands of a third party at Wash-The moment Mr. Webster denies they are his, the packet is to be opened, and the author is to be confronted with his own productions.

The very Brag." Enter them, as often as you please.—
It "Texas You are kindly welcome to a portion of the space to "putting down the humbug." world, the speech of Lord Brougham, one of the most distinguished and eminent men of England, is dead and buried!" Let it be repeated, that the which we have usurped. We know that you are a very modest man—and will require only a litgy in time, and not be taken by fulse pretences!—
Let them provide at the ballot-loxes that Texas
shall not be "dead and bucied" by the election of Clay, but it shall live, and triumph, and flour-that, under the administration of Polk, it. He has taken out a patent for it, and, we presume. shall illumine our own glorious history-new and of Cassins M. Clay, and addressed to abolitionists at the North. What will our Whig friends of Georgia and Tennessee say to such conduct;

[Charleston Mercury.]

The North County, Esq., of the Spartan Band of this City, in the Lion's share—and no Whig man.

The North Carolina, propac—such is the bread you support the date of it. At first he allowed about one State, we believe to J. K. Polk. Then, he was to sweep the number of even the partial weight of an official exposition.

This precious bread is, however, rather scarce. A Democratic wag carried a loaf of it from portion without the attainment of even the partial weight of an official exposition.

On this ground alone, the Democratic Central wag darried a loaf of it from portion without the attainment of even the partial weight of an official exposition.

On this ground alone, the Democratic Central and loaf of it from portion was breathed a thousand pities we had not engaged him to be exposition.

On this ground alone, the Democratic Central and loaf of it from portion was breathed a thousand pities we had not engaged him to be exposition.

On this ground alone, the Democratic Central and loaf of it from portion was breathed an official exposition.

This precious bread is, however, rather scarce. A Democratic wag carried a loaf of it from portion with the attainment of even the partial weight of an official exposition.

On this ground alone, the Democratic Central wag carried a loaf of it from portion was breathed an official exposition.

Pender of the Constitution, without the attainment of even the partial weight of an official exposition.

On this ground alone, the Democratic Central wag carried a loaf of it from portion was proported.

This precious bread is, however, rather scarce.

A Democratic wag carried a loaf of it from portion was proported.

The proportion of the Carolina, instead of Virginia, was proported at the proportion was proported.

The proportion of the Carolina proportion was proported at the proportion of the constraint of the proport He said:

"He therefore looked forward most anxiously to the abolition of slavery in Texas, as he was convinced that it would ultimately end in the aboli-Crump, Esq., of the Spartan Band of this City, the Lion as the Lion's share—and no Whig man to the lips of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias Anderson and Pickens, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and Pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee, of attempting to bias and pickens of the Coons, and choke them with their other mere party committee.

and make such extravagant boasts, but would content himself with only fair and reasonable estimates, we would cease to "rap" him so hard "over the knuckles." Go to the "great usurper,"
then, Mr. Compiler, and beg him to give you a
corner of his blanket—and we are sure that both of you would have enough to satisfy any reasonable man-and if we should happen now anothen to rap you over the knuckies for bragging a little is much, why, you may attribute it, if you please, the previsioness of a falling cause. One thing, bowever, we will venture to tell both these Dailies, and whether we beat them, in the coming election, or then beat us, we will beer our good or evil fortune with more equanimity than either of them. If successful, we will not crow over them, but be satisfied with our success without wounding the feelings of our opponents, are deteated, we will bear it with more philoso-phy, and rally with more spirit, than either of them. We will neither abuse "the Suabian Dutch" nor form a plot of Abduction, to kidnap Mr. Clay into the recesses of North Carolina. And upon the temper with which we will bear our deleat or enjoy our triumph, we dare to say with any of them, Nous Verrons.

GEN. ANDERSON'S LETTER We publish this morning an extract from the very able letter of Gen. Anderson of Tennessee, to his friends in that State, dated Aug. 21 1844, in which he gives the letter of the British Charge in Texas in December last to President Houston, in terms denouncing the U. States, denouncing slavery, and calling upon Texas to abolish it.-What then becomes of the pretence that Great Britain was not interfering with this matter in Texas, when her direct interposition was arrested only by the treaty of annexation? Gen. Anderson was a few years since one of the Demo-eratic Senators of the U. States from the State of Tennessee, and his able letter abounding with important evidence, and new views of the great question of annexation, cannot fail to produce a

Disgracerur, !-- We understand that the Whig Elector of this District, "the sole author," &c., a few days since, addressed about THIRTY-FIVE Whigs in Richmond county. He exhibited to the Coons a piece of the black rye bread, and attempted to make dirty political capital out of this most miserable humbug of the canvass.— "To again the Presidency, every energy has een nerved; every plan and every scheme has een employed, till the age of 70 has overtaken im—in vain.—He has figured among statemen friends in the Northern Neck are in the finest spirits. Another friend brings us the most gratifying news from the mountains.

ARKANSAS-STILL IN A FOG!

All Hail, Arkansas! A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Lit-tle Rock, Ark, who reports that there is scarcely a doubt that the Whigs of Arkansas have elected their Governor, and a strong probability of the election of their member of Congress! If this be true, it is as cheering as it was unexpected.

New Orleans Tropic, (Whig.) Oct. 17.

for Unexpected!" certainly it would be on both side of the House. If true, it must have proceeded from bad an aggement on the part of the Republicans; the effect of that prosperity which does so much mischief both in public and private matters. One of the most beautiful discourses we ever heard from the pulpit, was from Mr. Norwood, on last Sunday, and it was on the dangers of Prosperity applied to the affairs of this world, and the affect ing moral then transferred to the higher concerns

of Religion.

But let Arkansas have run riot, as she may success or death extinguishes such a condition, no one acquainted with his character and his indo-count confidently upon her vote in November.]

"ARRANGAR.-Passengers arrived in the city vesterday, by way of the river, reported that when they passed the Arkansas shore the rumor was that the Whig ticket, as far as heard from, had succeeded, and it was believed that the Go-vernor and member of Congress had been elected. The contest in Arkansas has been as warm as in any other State in the Union. We give this report as it goes."—[N. O. Picayune, Oct. 17.

ARKANSAS.-As there was a rumor brought lown from the Arkansas River, that that firm Democratic State had gone Whig by 200 majority,-the Whigs will please to make the most of it-put up their coons, and shoutfill they re hourse before a contradiction comes! An edict! [N. O. Republican, same date.

MAJOR DAVEZAC. A writer in vesterlay's Whig, under the very inappropriate sign of , has most grossly misrepresented the proceedings of the Democratic Association on Saturday night. Our readers will excuse us for not noticing his half column of disingenuous alone of Maj. Davezac's able speech, when eloquent orator, the accomplished scholar, the such a critic will be far from displeasing to the man, who is received with open arms by the scholars and sacras of this country and of Europe.

-'s silly attempts to caricature the foreign accent
of Maj. D., can receive but little favor from the intelligent people of Va. They remember with gratitude, that Lalayette, the friend of our own same language as Maj. Davezae, who himself was a four time baptized on the battle-field of

New Orleans "with blood and fire." But we leave the correspondent, and come to the Editors of the Whig. Hear their words:—
"The Whigs here, will subscribe hiberally to send "The Whigs here, will subscribe therally to send Maj, Davezae through the State, and especially to Accomac. He utterly disgusted all the liberal of his own party. His charge upon the Loweli girls, that they were ignorant, "half clad, and half fed," we believe to be the most unfounded, and the most unchivalrie wholesale slander on record stage whisper, pronounced it a lie, and stated that he was responsible for what he said. Warner

sails personally, as we have he has, by long reversition he envies, because his his provided himself that he should be there himself. But where is he have above, that Major Davezne's keen seimetar ent deep into the flanks of our Whig friends, intended himself that he should be there himself. But where is he have above, that Major Davezne's keen seimetar ent deep into the flanks of our Whig friends, intended himself that he should be there himself. But where is he have above, that Major Davezne's keen seimetar ent deep into the flanks of our Whig friends, intended himself that he should be there himself. But where is he have above, that Major Davezne's keen seimetar ent deep into the flanks of our Whig friends, intended himself that he have not seen, the have not seen at the above not the above not the have not seen that he have not seen the have not seen that he have not seen that he have not seen the "The distinguished Whig who put down the sanguine friends cannot confidently make the assertion. He has met the punishment which usually attends a constant tissue of intrigue. The calculations of his cunning have deceived him, and he is farther from the presidency than ever—Yes, farther than ever. When he betrayed the President, and declared himself in favor of a Nather State of the Whig Elitor, if candid, would have been forced to admit, when the thunders of applause control and the president state of the Whig Elitor, if candid, would have been forced to admit, when the thunders of applause control and the president state of the Whig Elitor.

reached his refined hearing.

Drs. Warner and Cullen, Professors of the ther the re- Richmond Medical College, must thank their own organ for bringing their names before the public, as prominent actors on the political, instead of

the scientific, amphi-theatre.

As to the elegant "stage-whisper," which the R. Whig represents this Whig professor as having attered in a meeting of his Democratic brethren of this city, we have only to say, that it did not reach us who sat near the platform, and of course Here, then, we have the portrait of the Whig party leaders, in their party character, if except the people, are opposed to it. If any addition and a few days since in the National evidence were required of this fact, the publication made a few days since in the National Intelligencer, discloses the temper of their indicate the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the doctory. It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the protuced by the doctory. It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the doctory. It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the lattice of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the protuced by the hope of victory! It is true the Whig party leaders of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory. It is true the Whig party leaders of the exhibition protuced by the hope of victory the war-whoop against Teas.—

The letter of the expression of the days the protuce of the party in the North, and the protuce of the party in the North, and the protuce of the party in the North, and the protuce of the party in the North, and the produced of the produced of the produced of the exhibition includes the produced of the extensive posses of the Executive Departs the the produced of the first united of the whigh and the produced of the exhibition includes an ambition of the party in the North and the produced of the produced of the extensive posses did not reach the gallant Major, who sat beyond us. It is not our part to settle the strongly con-tradictory opinions of Dr. W., as stated in the Whig, and Maj. D., about the Lowell girls; but

them, and fished up a specimen of the bread from the pocket of a bystander. What a magician is the pocket of a bystander. What a magician is of all questions which he may deem mooted, in relation to the constitutional right of suffrage.

This would be to substitute the fallible unauthor. small consideration. He is the man you ought to deal with. He is the autocrat of the noble science—for, Heavens! what a wholesale trade does the bread on will come to unless you support the triputation, without the attention of the result of the bread of the bread

And now from the Key Stone State! In the two last Enquirers, we have given the most cheering accounts of our prospects in New York. They were from the best sources of intelligence, and they assure us, that New York is perfectly safe. This morning we come forward from the highest authority, and it can leave no doubt of the success of the Republican Ticket in Extract of a letter, dated

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

day week (next Friday) for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas. Our opinion is, that success in the State is beyond doubt. The intelligence we receive from all parts of the country assures us, that our majority will be increased. There is some apprehensions that the recent heavy rains may have caused a great rise in some of the ri-vers in the North and North-western counties, which would contribute to the reduction of our majorities in those counties. Many of our strong Democrats are obliged to take advantage of such floods, in order that they may get their produce and lumber to market-but we have urged upon our friends in every township of every county to prevail upon the Democrats to stay at home until after they have voted. We shall receive a much larger vote in the city and county of Philade phia than our candidate for Governor received, We believe that about one thousand of the Natives, who voted for Markle, will now vote with us. Out of the city and county, there are but few Natives. In Laneaster, the Democratic portion have re-united themselves with the Democratic Party. In Harrisburg, 58 Democrats resigned from the Native American Association immediately upon the receipt of the result of the Election in Philadelphia."

We have glorious accounts from the Eastern Shore District-from Accomack and Northamp-ton-from Northumberland, Lancaster, Mathews, Gloucester, York, James City, Elizabeth City, Williamsburg and New Kent. All, it is said, will do their duty—and the Coons will not carry more than 150 majority—if even 50.— The Hampton Convention has suitested all our friends. Scott's visits and thrilling speeches have done our cause the greatest good and himself the the Discussor Plot ? It is literally dead for highest honor.

in their respective counties, by the earliest mail or other opportunities. We shall be happy to re-ceive from them any sketches of the events of the day, which their rapid pens may strike out.

day, which their rapid pens may strike out.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE

Second as King Harry the Sin.

Where is the German Bread? We have not yet seen a crumb of it; and your Richmond organ

will explain the course which they have pursued:

f both the great political parties of the State, that some unif rin rule should be adopted by which the right to vote at the approaching election shall be ascertained and governed, that we flatter ourselves no hesitation will be felt by the Central Democratic Committee in acceding to the proposal now made to it.

Your will do us the favor to lay these resolutions before your Committee at the earliest period prac-ticable, and communicate to us the result of its deliberations upon the subject.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servants, H. L. BROOKE, HUGH W. FRY, Committee. A. L. WARNER, Thomas Rivenic, Esq., Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee of Virginia.

WHIG GENERAL STATE COMMITTEE

inties confided to them.
"2. Resolval, That a Sub-Committee of three, to wit: Henry L. Brooke, Hugh W. Fry, and A. L. Warner, Esqrs, be appointed and instaucted to communicate to the Central State Democratic Committee, this proposition, on the part of this

to draw up a construction of the parts of the Constitution involving the subject of safficge, there being many conflicting epinions on various points of the same, and that the said Democratic Central Committee be invited by Mes 18. Brooke, Fry and Warner, to concur with this Committee in recommending the Attorney General's opinions as the rule to be observed by the Presidential Commissioners throughout the State-this Committee holding it to be highly expedient that the same rule

the opinion of the Attorney General would not be binding and authoritative, yet we conceive that it would entitle itself to the respect of each party, and in the absence of any judicial exposition, ought to be received by the officers of the law and

adopted. "4. Resolved, That all the newspapers of Vir-

Richmond Whig. The printed copy enclosed to the Chairman of the Democratic Committee begins at "2. Resolved," &c.

[Reply from the Democratic Central Committee] RICHMOND, Oct. 23d, 1844. Gentlemen: -I have received yours of the 22d instant, (addressed to me as Chairm n of the 22d instant, (addressed to me as Chairm n of the Democratic Central Committee, and enclosing certain resolutions adopted by the Whig Central Committee of the State.) Pursuant to your wishes, these resolutions have been, without loss of time, Central Committee as are now in the city, and currence in the proposition embraced by the resolutions of the Whig Central Committee, and briefly to explain some of the reasons which have influenced their decision.

From the indefinite language of the resolution,

A very Gentle "Rap over the Knuckles," ing 'humbug," the lost, we hope to see issued in the public prints; and it is presumed, that as No, no. Mr. Compiler, we are not the "great from the fruitful mine of desperate Whiggery. this opinion emanated from the same gentleman

themselves authorized to imagine difficulties We understand, it made its appearance in Richmond County, to a cound of about 25 spectators—when Mr. Electer R. T. Daniel addressed judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highly respect to the private unofficial judgment of any single man, (however highl

monstrance against any Treaty of annexation. Can the most ardent British advocate escape from this evidence of British inteference with reamenation? White each the conduction of the conduct of sworn officers, on the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the conduct of sworn officers, on the conduction of the conduction of

convictions; and a more dangerous preceden could not well be imagined, than that either par-ty separately, or both conjunctively, should seek, through party agencies and influences, to guide and mould the judgments of the Commissi perfectly safe. This morning we come forward to accord with foregone conclusions. If unifor-to bring good tidings from Pennsylvania. It is mity of decision has not been adequately secured by existing laws, the omission is to be regretted but to attempt a remedy, by invoking party ager-cies to override or supply the instruments ap-pointed by the law, would be to directly sanction the supremacy of party machinery over legal "We shall carry the Keystone State upon Fri-

The Democratic Central Committee have at additional and insuperable objection to any such action at this time. There is not time enough for Mr. Baxter, or any other gentleman, to take up this subject now, and form a deliberate opion on all the constitutional questions connected with the Right of Suffrage-and then have that opinion circulated to the remotest borders of the Commonwealth, before the Election takes place Commonwealth, before the Erectain takes place -in time, too, for the Presidential Commission-ers to weigh it and decide upon it-much less for them to have the opportunity, if they see fit, of consulting other gentlemen of the bar, or other ci-tizens, upon the value of this opinion, which the Whig Central Committee admit would not be "binding and authoritative" as to them. There is not sufficient time, therefore, in the very brief interval which is allowed between the issuing of Mr Baxter's opinion and the day of election, to circu late and weigh it. So that it is impossible to obtain that uniformity of decision, in the different parts of the State, which the Whig Central Conmittee assign as the principal motive of their I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, ve

THOMAS RITCHIE,
Chairman of the Dem. Central Committee
Messrs. H. L. Brooke, Hugh W. Fry and A. L.

A CARD TO "THE SOLE AUTHOR."

It is st.t. Hemmed!

Sit: Our party is stillering for want of some new humbug. "An you love me," start one; soon as possible, or we shall be swept from the face of the earth on the coming 4th Have you no new feasible evidence to support

The British Gold Humberg is worn the Flection the Acadia bring you no genuine sentence from the Acadia bring you no genuine sentence from the Acadia bring you no genuine sentence from the London Times? Can you not start a single sovereign of the British mint? nor a single Free or other opportunities. We shall be happy to restrict the Acadia bring you no genuine sentence from the London Times? Can you not start a single sovereign of the British mint? nor a single Free Trade Trace? The nine tracts of the Rich-Robinston of the British mint? The nine traces of the British mint? The British Gold Humbug is worn out. Does mond Whig have done us no service. They are

TWO COMMITTEES.

The White Central Committee having published the resolutions, containing a proposition to the Democratic Central Committee—and the Democratic Committee having adopted no resolutions in relation to the subject. It is due to the meteor of the subject it is due to the meteor of the subject it is due to the meteor. in relation to the subject, it is due to themelves as well as to their friends, to lay the following Correspondence between the two Committees before the public. The reply of their Chairman will need to be subject to the properties of eating this black broad? To tell you the truit, Mr. Elector, I don't very well see what you are to will need to the properties of the public of their Chairman will need to be subject to the properties of eating this black broad? To tell you the truit, Mr. Elector, I don't very well see what you are to make of all this stoff. Do you mean to say, that if we send all our corn and flour alroad, to buy Dear Sir: We have the honor to communicate o you, and through you, to the committee over torn apon us and say: "Oho! you then admit, do you, that our farmers will find a good market you, that our farmers will find a good market you, their breadstuffs? Well, have we not which you preside, the enclosed resolutions, adopted by the Central Whig Committee of this State abroad for their breadsturis? Well, have we not at its meeting last evening.

The subject of these resolutions is one of so much importance in all its aspects and relations; and it is so obviously to the interest that foreign nations will not take our flour that foreign nations will not take our flour. more land, and labor enough, to raise more wheat why, then they ask us, "what are we to do, but eat it ourselves?" Turn it as you may, Mr. Elector, you and Mr. Green c.n make nothing of it, and you had better but a your fingers no more with this ridiculous hunme. The fact is, Sir, I don't see how your other humbugs have turned to much better ac-count. If you tell the people, that Congress-ought to regulate the labor and industry of the country, then these Loco Foces ask tes, whether we mean to say, that John W. Jones knows bet-ter how many shoes, or yards of cloth, or bushels of wheat, each of his constituents ought to make than they know-or, that he is a better judge of

what is each man's interests, than he himself is.
If you say, that the higher you raise the duty the

laugh in your face, and ask you whether any tax can make an article cheaper-and whether chains, and cottons and woollens are not high-"WHIG GENERAL STATE COMMITTEE.

"Montary, October 21st, 1844.

"On motion of Jehn H. Pleasants, Esq.

"I. Resolved wanneamenth. That the Chairmen of the respective Ward and other Committees of this City, be required to attend a meeting of this Committee on Wednesday evening, the 23d instat the Whig office, at 7 o'clock, and there to report the manner in which they have executed the duties confided to them. now than they were twelve months ago. Tell between you and myself and the wall, my dear Sir, between you and myself and the wall, my dear Sir, I am afraid all you and your triends have been saying upon this subject is nothing but gross humbur. You know, of course, that our hard eider and log cabins in 1840, and our protences that the Bank was an obsolete idea and that we must adhere to the Compromise bill, were all humburs. You know, as well as I do, that the coon skins and ribald songs of the present day are also humburs. But are not our graver positions mere heraturs too? When you say, that Henry Clay will make Indians, he refuses to give us the benefit of the Territory of Texas. You must know further, Mr. Elector, that his Compromise of 23 has been disgracefully cancelled by the vicginia be requested to publish these resolutions.

"SAML F. ADIE, Secretary."

Norse by the Editors of the Enquirer. The above is a copy of all the proceedings of the Whig Central Committee at they appear in the Pichagon Whigh The printed gave and a constant of the Committee and the proceedings of the Pichagon Whigh The printed gave and a constant of the Committee and the proceedings of the Pichagon Whigh The printed gave and a constant of the Pichagon Whigh The Pic command, as they please, the markets and produce of the South. You know, that his high protective Tariff is calculated to benefit the Northern manu-

Tariff is calculated to be neft the Northern manufacturers, and burthen the Southern planter. You know, too, Sir, that to propritate the Northern abelitionists, he sullenly denies to us the benefits of the american of Texas. Finally, you know, Sir, that H. Chay ridicules even the principles of Virginia and would rejoice at being no longer "embarrassed by her peculiar opinions." And yet, my dear Elector for the District, the Sole Author of the little and the sole of the sol mittee, you are continually crying up this man, with temper and talents unsuitable to an Exercise tive office, with principles and measures directly opposed to the South, as the very Embodiment of all that we want, and all that the interests of Sir, I begin to believe, that the Whig party given to humbugs. Your coons and your glee-

toit on a pittance all their lives, to swell the gains of the rich and powerful! But no one talks of protecting the factory operatives from outrageous appression like this." Here, then, there is at least some justification for Maj. D's remarks.

We arrow with the White, they De Cullen did been stated or explained. In the animated consone justification for Maj. D.'s remarks.

We agree with the Whig, that Dr. Cullen did "put down the saw-dust bread humbug." In the name of the Whig party, we understood him fully to justify it. We were thus furnished by Dr. C. with the means of exposing and "putting down," in the eyes of Whigs and Democrats, this most insulting the eyes of Whigs and Democrats, this most insulting a putting and the property of the exception of the state, and published by its command. To that opinion, reference has been made recently given, and then it was required by the Executive of the State, and published by its command. To that opinion, reference has been made recently a successful issue. His speech was Achilles heel, from beginning to end. Trible drew out a full quiver of arrows, and sent them off with the early of the State, and published by its command. To that opinion, reference has been made recently a successful issue. His speech was Achilles heel, from beginning to end. Trible drew out a full quiver of arrows, and sent them off with the was to the could not wish to be more happy on another. probably hear more of the encounter from other sources. Rely upon it, you will be pleased to hear the account which Essex will give of herself ried Louisiana. This will be their note of joy the wind please to represent the series of they should elect Mr. Clay—and the very first which will be uttered in the preparatory pageant which will be uttered in the preparatory pageant. Whatever the Whig or his learned correspondent may think, we are proud to believe, that the Democrate present were fully satisfied without manfor himself kingly authority in all the dominions of the ensuing. The old ship is getting righted once more!

WELL DONE, OLD PENDLETON.-It will be seen by our returns that the only Congressional Dis-trict in this State, contested by the Whigs, has